

PEOP

Sen. Kennedy  
Plan to Detain  
U.S. POWs  
Sen. Edward Kennedy  
and his wife, Joan, said  
they would support a  
plan to detain U.S. POWs  
from the Vietnam War.  
Additional weather data—Page 12

# U.S. Finding on Ogaden Unblock Military Aid Supplies for Somalia

By Jay Ross  
*Washington Post Service*

NAIROBI — In the last days of the Carter administration, the State Department finally assured Congress that there were no Somali troops in Ethiopia's contested Ogaden region.

The department's assessment, which has yet to be made public, will unleash \$40 million in military supplies to Somalia — and, undoubtedly, a flood of complaints from Somalia's hostile neighbors, Ethiopia and Kenya.

In Washington, a State Department official confirmed the decision, saying, "Our program provides only defensive arms in Somalia and so should not contribute to a resumption of fighting in the Ogaden."

The Somali Foreign Ministry charged recently that Ethiopia has 100,000 troops in position along the border with the support of Soviet and Cuban advisers, and that Ethiopia plans to invade northern Somalia to capture the strategic port of Berbera on the Gulf of Aden.

U.S. military use of air and port facilities at Berbera is the key re-

son for the controversial agreement to provide Somalia with arms. The installations, built by the Russians before they switched their support to Ethiopia in 1977, are to be used by the newly developed Rapid Deployment Force to strengthen the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean in view of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Although Somalia and Ethiopia have often made exaggerated claims in their decades-old feud over the semi-desert Ogaden, an Ethiopian move across the border, even in the guise of supporting Somali dissidents, could present President Reagan with an immediate crisis in Africa.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, visiting Somalia earlier this month, spoke of an Ethiopian threat to Somalia and said the new administration "believes that [Soviet] expansionism must be checked."

Mr. Kissinger's visit was billed as private, but it would be hard to persuade officials in the volatile region that he was not speaking for Mr. Reagan.

The United States signed the arms-for-facilities agreement with

Somalia last August, but no hardware has been provided because Congress stipulated that the State Department first had to give "verified assurance" that there were no Somali troops in the Ogaden.

#### Congressman's Tour

As late as last month it was clear that U.S. diplomats still felt there were Somali troops in the area, despite Mogadishu's claims that the fighting was being carried out by the Western Somali Liberation Front, a guerrilla organization supported by Somalia.

The State Department's determination was disclosed recently by Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., during a tour of Africa. Rep. Long, chairman of a House subcommittee dealing with foreign aid, said the department notified him shortly before he left on the trip.

The U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, which apparently first learned of the decision from Rep. Long, has confirmed it.

Last month, at the end of a joint meeting, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and the Ethiopian leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, sharply denounced Somali territorial ambitions.



Schoolteacher Elise Hoblitzell lets former captive Robert Ode hold her dog as she gives him a kiss on the cheek. She brought her students to visit the freed hostages at the U.S. hospital.

## Freed American Hostages Give New Accounts of Brutal Treatment

(Continued from Page 1)  
ity in solitary confinement, his wife said Thursday.

Patsy Lee of Falls Church, Va., said her husband told her in telephone calls that the first mock execution came three days after Iranian militants overran the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, on Nov. 4, 1979. She said her husband and hostage Richard Queen were loosely bound and blindfolded, sitting on chairs in the embassy basement.

"Their guards told them to strip to their skivvies. Cotton balls were placed on their eyes and the blindfolds were pulled real tight so they couldn't see anything. Then their shoes were jerked off and their ankles were bound tightly to the rungs of the chairs," Mrs. Lee said. "Gary told me he thought he

was going to die. The guards were clicking their rifles behind them all the time. Afterwards, the guards treated the whole thing as a joke."

Details of Mr. Lee's captivity, including the two mock executions, were published in a copy-right story in the Charleston Daily Mail, which interviewed Mrs. Lee by telephone. Mrs. Lee, a native of Fisher, W.Va., said her husband had described his captivity in several telephone calls since his release Tuesday.

#### Other Mistreatment

Mr. Lee told his wife that he had suffered other forms of mistreatment, but said he would discuss those incidents privately after he had returned home, she reported.

Mrs. Lee said her husband, a 37-year-old general service officer in the embassy's administration section, was kept in isolation because he refused to cooperate with the Iranians.

"He wasn't allowed outdoors from June on," she said. "He said he didn't see the sun once in that time."

They kept him from knowledge of current events. He didn't learn of the rescue mission until about six weeks after it occurred. He told me he didn't learn that Reagan was president until shortly before he got on the plane."

Mr. Lee said he thought he would be in Iran another four or five years after he and several other hostages refused to participate in films the Iranians made of the hostages at Christmas and sold to U.S. television networks, she said.

"He said he just wanted to be home," she said, adding that her

husband told her, "I want to sit down at my own table and see my own house."

**Repeating Recounted**  
Malcolm Kalp, an economic adviser accused of being a CIA agent by his captors, told his family in a telephone call he was beaten and spent 374 days in solitary confinement because he repeatedly tried to get information.

Michael Metrinko, a political officer from Olyphant, Pa., said he was held in solitary for 8 months, and Moorhead Kennedy Jr., an economic counselor from Wash-

ington, D.C., said he and others were lined up in their underwear, guns to their heads, for a mock execution.

Elizabeth Montagne, a secretary freed with four other women and eight black hostages three weeks after the embassy takeover, said in an interview in the United States that the militants forced her to play Russian roulette in an attempt to get information.

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## Hardening Stance in On Flamboyant Note

**Christopher Departs**

By Bernard Weinraub  
*New York Times Service*

Because of the presence of American diplomats in Beograd, he left Washington — Warren Christopher, the deputy secretary of state who negotiated the so-called "flamboyant note." His face was at the neck of the State Department, his eyes glistening, and he was smiling at the welcome. The usually

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and colleagues praised him for his "resilience" and "courage" of his ambassador to Egypt. The 55-year-old Christopher, the deputy secretary of state who negotiated the so-called "flame note," arrived at the diplomatic entrance of the State Department after an all-night flight from Wiesbaden, West Germany. The 55-year-old Christopher was scheduled to confer with Press International, the newly formed secretary of state, and would not say how many hours he had been away.

**High Winds, Blizzards**

Instead, Mr. Christopher was in a crowd of 200 whistling and cheering State Department officials. "Well, it is nice to be back," he said, stepping before a set of snow-covered high chairs. Reputation for Coolness

Wincing in the glare of television lights, Mr. Christopher said slowly: "Yesterday at noon was the end of my four-year term here at the State Department. It happened that at that time I was in the office of Foreign Minister Benyamin receiving from him the certificate that the 52 Americans — that's the euphemism that we used in the multilateral document — 52 American nationals had safely departed from the space of Iran."

"I thought that at that moment and now that that was a fine swearing-out ceremony for me."

Mr. Christopher then took an elevator to the 7th floor where he paid a brief call on Gen. Haig.

By dusk, Mr. Christopher had departed the State Department for his home in northwest Washington where he and his wife are starting to pack for the return to Los Angeles.

**Canadian Detail Escape**

of 6 U.S. Envoy in Iran

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
*New York Times Service*

IN BLACKS END BOYON

NEW YORK — The Canadian team that allowed six diplomats to escape the takeover of the U.S. embassy in Tehran was produced yesterday by a series of coded telex messages between Tehran, Ottawa and national facilities. The government was a statement by Haig, government or another.

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**Local Revolt**

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Next, a dash for a Gulf port and possibly to India was considered. Since Tehran was lawless, he said, "We couldn't say good-bye to our house guests with any degree of confidence on that route," Mr. Taylor said.

"So we decided to confront the Iranians head on," he added, and sent out the six Americans directly from the Tehran airport.

By early January, the Canadian ambassador agreed to issue Canadian passports to the Americans.

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**Cook, a Go-Between, Comes Out of Hiding**

By Catherine Campbell  
*Reuters*

BANGKOK — A Thai cook who helped six U.S. Embassy officials escape from Iran returned to Bangkok this week after spending more than a year in hiding in Thailand.

Somchai Sriwannet, 39, said yesterday that he went into hiding because, "after the Americans were taken hostage, some Iranians

**Paris Is Queried**

On Nuclear Leak

BRUSSELS — The European Parliament's Energy Committee has called for a full report on a leak of radioactive material from a French nuclear power station Jan.

Parliament officials said Wednesday that the committee had asked the European Economic Community Commission to find out how a waste silo caught fire at the La Hague nuclear reprocessing plant near Cherbourg.

The action was initiated by a Belgian deputy, Maurice Copeau, who said the level of radioactivity resulting from the accident far exceeded permitted limits.

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Wincing in the glare of television lights, Mr. Christopher said slowly: "Yesterday at noon was the end of my four-year term here at the State Department. It happened that at that time I was in the office of Foreign Minister Benyamin receiving from him the certificate that the 52 Americans — that's the euphemism that we used in the multilateral document — 52 American nationals had safely departed from the space of Iran."

"I thought that at that moment and now that that was a fine swearing-out ceremony for me."

Mr. Christopher then took an elevator to the 7th floor where he paid a brief call on Gen. Haig.

By dusk, Mr. Christopher had departed the State Department for his home in northwest Washington where he and his wife are starting to pack for the return to Los Angeles.

**Canadian Detail Escape**

of 6 U.S. Envoy in Iran

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
*New York Times Service*

IN BLACKS END BOYON

NEW YORK — An American black pupil was called to the takeover of the U.S. embassy in Tehran was produced by a series of coded telex messages between Tehran, Ottawa and national facilities. The government was a statement by Haig, government or another.

Historic responsibility to the Canadian government in its handling of hundreds of Canadian citizens to our country.

**Local Revolt**

At first, Canadian officials in Tehran considered driving the four men and two women to Tabriz, in northeast, and over the border in Turkey. But Mr. Taylor said that Tabriz was "up in arms with local revolts, and once they left our audiences, we would lose control."

**Mechanical Difficulties**

Next, a dash for a Gulf port and possibly to India was considered. Since Tehran was lawless, he said, "We couldn't say good-bye to our house guests with any degree of confidence on that route," Mr. Taylor said.

"So we decided to confront the Iranians head on," he added, and sent out the six Americans directly from the Tehran airport.

By early January, the Canadian ambassador agreed to issue Canadian passports to the Americans.

Mr. Taylor will not say who did it, but entry visas were then affixed to the documents.

**Cook, a Go-Between, Comes Out of Hiding**

By Catherine Campbell  
*Reuters*

BANGKOK — A Thai cook who helped six U.S. Embassy officials escape from Iran returned to Bangkok this week after spending more than a year in hiding in Thailand.

Somchai Sriwannet, 39, said yesterday that he went into hiding because, "after the Americans were taken hostage, some Iranians

**Hardening Stance in**

**On Flamboyant Note**

By Bernard Weinraub  
*New York Times Service*

Because of the presence of American diplomats in Beograd, he left Washington — Warren Christopher, the deputy secretary of state who negotiated the so-called "flame note," arrived at the diplomatic entrance of the State Department after an all-night flight from Wiesbaden, West Germany. The 55-year-old Christopher was scheduled to confer with Press International, the newly formed secretary of state, and would not say how many hours he had been away.

**Critical of Mengistu**

and colleagues praised him for his "resilience" and "courage" of his ambassador to Egypt. The 55-year-old Christopher, the deputy secretary of state who negotiated the so-called "flame note," arrived at the diplomatic entrance of the State Department after an all-night flight from Wiesbaden, West Germany. The 55-year-old Christopher was scheduled to confer with Press International, the newly formed secretary of state, and would not say how many hours he had been away.

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**Canadian Detail Escape**

## Outrage and Reason on Iran

Now that the horror stories about Iranian treatment of the hostages are beginning to be told, an enflamed American public will be looking for ways to express its outrage. Nothing could be more understandable and more justified. The American hostages suffered not only confinement, deprivation and humiliation, but in some cases, mental and physical torture. Some were beaten, others were kept for long periods of time in solitary confinement, and some were subjected to mock executions or rounds of Russian roulette. The government of Iran, whatever that is, is fully responsible for the treatment the hostages received, and must pay a price for it.

The question for President Reagan is what kind of price? Certain kinds of reprisals make no sense because they would conflict with basic U.S. interests. Three that fall into that category are the option of military action, the complete severing of relations with Iran and renegeing on the agreement negotiated for the hostages' release. The first two are foolish because they would drive Iran into the arms of the Soviet Union and possibly lead to the dismemberment of the country, which could result in a Soviet Azerbaijan, a Soviet-armed Iraq running the oil province of Khuzistan and a Soviet-sponsored Baluchistan controlling the Gulf oil lanes. They would also cripple U.S. relations with many other important Third World countries, including the major oil producers.

But the third option, renegeing on the agreement, has a certain appeal. It would make the point that an international agreement achieved through extortion is no agreement at all and would put a quick end to the

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## First Steps

Now that Inauguration Day is over, what comes next? There are going to be symbolic gestures of high intentions, like the freeze on regulations. But the Reagan administration, by its own reckoning as well as everyone else's, is going to have to move quickly to the central questions of substance.

David Stockman, the budget director, made it pretty clear on Wednesday that the president will shortly end the price controls on oil and gasoline. That's necessary, important, and one of the few things Mr. Reagan can do without waiting for Congress to act. After that, however, things will get harder.

Having made tax policy the pivot of his program, Mr. Reagan is going to have to move rapidly to get his bill to Congress. Within the administration, the first issue is whether spending cuts will have to march up to Congress at the same time as the tax cuts. The more radical advocates of the supply-side strategy argue that tying the two together is neither popular nor desirable. A big tax cut, they believe, will set off such a powerful expansion of business, generating so much employment and income, that the budget will move toward balance without further intervention. Should you believe that?

Unfortunately, no. It would be very pleasant to believe it, but there is little evidence to support the theory. At this point, the supply strategy rests less on proven experience than on faith. Stripped of its decorative rhetoric, the supply-side mechanism strongly resembles that of the great Keynesian tax bill of 1964, which reduced taxes to stimulate demand. Any substantial tax cut will, of course, stimulate both supply and demand, which tends to blur the ideological precision of this argument. The 1964 bill was notably success-

ful in accelerating a powerful business expansion but, with the arrival of the Vietnam War, the expansion rapidly became highly inflationary. That was the beginning of the inflation that has continued ever since. Although all tax cuts since then were supposed to move the budget toward balance, by lifting the level of U.S. prosperity, the process hasn't been working well in recent years. That's why the supply-siders are having trouble making converts.

If the Reagan administration launches its tax bill without simultaneously addressing spending and the budget deficit, it will risk setting off another destructive wave of panic over future inflation. That is a reality with which it must come to terms. If there is a tax bill without an accompanying attempt to restrain spending, most people will regard it as a signal of larger deficits to come.

Where should the cutting begin? Nobody much likes the idea, but the job properly begins with the largest and most controversial targets. That means the entitlements — the federal benefits to which the law automatically entitles anyone who qualifies. It's time, for example, to go after the formulas that over-compensate some of the pension benefits for inflation. It's time to question the very generous, not to say loose, qualifications for unemployment insurance. These are very sensitive matters, and a president can expect to get legislation enacted only when he is riding on the full momentum of an incoming administration. If Mr. Reagan does not get to these badly needed restraints on entitlements early in his administration, he will never get to them at all.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Pitch and Heave in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe watchers can interpret the recent Cabinet changes in two ways. The generously inclined will think Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has taken yet another step away from the long guerrilla war and a Cabinet of warlords. Joshua Nkomo and Edgar Tekere have been demoted. Since they were also bitter enemies, the paired demotion offers a consolation to each man's supporters. And as a further consolation to Mr. Nkomo's increased, its allotment of ministers has been slightly increased. Pretty decent.

We deplore the takeover of newspapers and hope it won't prevent the emergence of other independent journals. Yet the Mugabe government so far continues to warrant U.S. support. It has brought relative peace to a country consumed by seven years of bloody civil war, and earlier fears notwithstanding, Zimbabwe's white minority has enjoyed all the promised political protections — protections that blacks could only dream about in Ian Smith's Rhodesia.

Those who think he's already nine-tenths of the way to dictatorship exaggerate. Nearly

a year after independence, Zimbabwe can still instruct most of its neighbors in the democratic norms. It does not threaten freedom or multi-party politics to remove the murderous Tekere, found by a court to have killed a white farmer but acquitted on a technicality. The symbolism of Mr. Nkomo's demotion is more regrettable, but it is difficult at this distance to judge the assertion that it was necessary to improve the functioning of the Interior Ministry.

The more suspicious, however, will see the demotions as a way for Mr. Mugabe to aggrandize himself at the expense of his main rivals. The demotions followed his government's purchase of nearly all Zimbabwe's newspapers, adding the print media to the state's broadcast monopoly. Mr. Mugabe may well be steering toward a one-party (and one-man?) state. Pretty worrisome.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 23, 1906

PUERTO PLATA — Ricardo Limardo, governor of Puerto Plata, believes the crisis in Dominican affairs resulting in the flight of Mr. Morales from the capital, the revolution and the loss of many lives to be due directly to the landing of U.S. Marines. Citizens assumed that the demonstration of the Marines was intended to sustain Mr. Morales and fight his enemies into submission. Popular feeling ran high against Mr. Morales and his supposed U.S. allies, and young men of Santo Domingo formed a band vowing to kill Mr. Morales if the Marines again came ashore. Denials by the U.S. authorities with the intent to help Mr. Morales were not credited.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 23, 1931

THE HAGUE — Anna Pavlova, world-famous dancer, died here from pleurisy this morning within a few days of her 45th birthday. Pavlova, "the incomparable," was born in Petrograd in 1881, and was trained for the ballet at the Imperial Ballet School attached to the Maryinsky Theater. She soon became one of the favorite dancers at the court, appearing at the Imperial Opera House at the head of what was then the world's finest ballet corps. She began her first tour in 1910, appearing in all the capitals of Europe. Her most popular role was that of "Le Cygne," the dying swan. In 1916, she became prima ballerina at the New York Hippodrome.



## Anatomy of a Speech: The Land Is Bright

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON** — The line originally ran "no barriers born of discrimination." Going over a draft of the inaugural address with writer Ken Khachigian, President Reagan said: "There's been such an increase in anti-Semitism around the world — let's include the word 'bigotry.' As always, the phrase read "no barriers born of bigotry or discrimination."

The speech was crafted with care. On a scale of 10 — with Lincoln's inaugural addresses and Woodrow Wilson's first at the top, John Kennedy's at nine, Richard Nixon's first at eight and second at six, Jimmy Carter's at four — Mr. Reagan's inaugural rates a respectable seven. To grade it in detail:

1. Structure: He gave two speeches. The first was an Franklin Roosevelt-style warning of economic peril, coupled with an attack on big government as the source of our problem. After his first draft of Jan. 8, Mr. Reagan was disturbed at what he told sides was "an impression that I will back away" from the campaign's economic promises; he inserted the "no compromise" line.

### Touch of Humor

To buttress that anti-government theme of the first speech, he used the device of "These United States are ... as if by constructing the singular 'United States' as plural, he could reinterpret our nationhood. In reminding us that the nation was formed by the states, the new president seemed to realize he might be overemphasizing his point: He had to explain, with a touch of humor, that he did not intend "to do away with government."

In the second speech, begun about halfway through, he resurrected the "forgotten American" and evoked memories of patriotic fervor, national will and individual sacrifice. Both speeches fitted the occasion, the second more dramatically, but were not thematically unified. Give him a "C" for structure.

2. Slogans: He took the "era of national renewal" from his election-eve address, drafted by Anthony Dolan. I find at "era" pronouncements, even since our "era of negotiation" turned out to be not as secure as our "era of confrontation." Wisely, Mr. Reagan put the inaugural committee's slogan, "new beginning" (based on an original line of his own), in quotation marks, acknowledging its theme without pushing it too hard. A "B" for not straining for new deals.

3. Choice of words: He referred to the transfer of power as the "transfer of authority," a nice distinction in a passage denigrating centralized power. The president used "exemplar" rather than "example" in "exemplar of freedom," freightening the phrase with inherent goodness. However, his good choice of words was marred by "our reluctance for conflict," which should have been "our reluctance to engage in conflict";

4. Minority Sensitivity: The insertion of "bigotry" was noted earlier; also, Mr. Reagan added "or Stars of David" to the "marksmen bearing crosses" in Arlington Cemetery. (He was meticulous, too: they are not crosses, as often described, but "marksmen bearing crosses"; the only official government monument to a cross is at Robert Kennedy's grave.)

5. Tone: More important than

quotable phrases is the general impression a speech leaves on an audience. Mr. Reagan's speech, especially the second speech, was serious rather than profound, moving rather than inspiring. The inaugural address was the product of his own mind and his own life: what we heard is what we get. Winston Churchill he is not, but Ronald Reagan he really is.

The crowd gave him a medium hello, not more than a "B" plus, but he was working to the person

in the living room. He made only two attempts to move the crowd with "applause lines," preferring to establish a sense of intimacy with the television viewer.

6. Setting: To face the inaugural westward was a stroke of genius, helping the speech rise above itself. The suggestion by Richard Moore to point out the monuments was apt, and the symbolism of breaking with tradition to face the vista of the American continent was uplifting.

Churchill sent Roosevelt a poem during Britain's crisis, which applies to our own search for new sources of strength, and to the new president's direction:

"And not by eastern windows only,  
when daylight comes, comes in the light.  
In front, the sun climbs slow,  
how slowly.  
But westward, look, the land is bright."  
©1981, The New York Times

## Poland: Never on Saturday

By Leopold Unger

**Bрюссель** — The first production of the new "television serial" "Never on Saturday" was a huge success in Poland. There wasn't much of a plot to it but the direction was excellent and it had a cast of thousands.

And if the first serious conflict of the year between the Communist regime and the independent union Solidarity did not degenerate into a test of strength or a violent shoving match, it was because the strike turned out to be a plebiscite. The strike further confirmed that now nothing is possible in Poland without Solidarity and above all, that nothing is possible again.

The Polish workweek is currently set at 46 hours, as much as it was 62 years ago, when the nation recovered its independence after having been absent from Europe for 150 years. At the time, a 46-hour workweek was a great step forward for workers anywhere in Europe; it is today nothing less than an anachronism.

This is why the issue of a non-working Saturday was one of the main points in the agreements signed by the strikers and the government last summer. The agreements, signed in Gdansk and Szczecin mentioned nonworking Saturdays without setting up any particular calendar on a nationwide scale. However, the agreements signed by the independent union of miners in Jastrzebie declared very clearly that the five-day week would begin as of Jan. 1.

Two facts became evident the first time that a Saturday became a nonworking day in accord with the Jastrzebie agreement. The first fact was the great sense of responsibility of the leaders of Solidarity. While calling two-thirds of Poland's 13-million-member work force off the job for technical reasons, the union leaders made sure that the essential elements of the nation's economy were operating

and an end to administrative blundering would more than compensate for that deficit, according to government experts.

Yet, above all, Solidarity was forced by the regime to mobilize all its forces to stand up against it and its two-pronged offensive.

## Letters

### On the Emirates

As an example of waste in the United Arab Emirates, Doyle McManus (IHT, Jan. 7) quotes a diplomat as saying that on the 100-mile road to Al Ain along which

Sheikh Zayed has planted trees "every tree has a Pakistani whose job is to water it." If Mr. McManus had taken the trip to Al Ain he would have seen a complete piped irrigation system. The picture of 45,000 Pakistanis employed to water some 45,000 trees is as far out as some other allegations in this piece.

Next, the calumny that there is no clear distinction between Sheikh Zayed's personal account and the state budget and that he has "a pretty free hand with the \$9 billion at his disposal." Sheikh Zayed has independent wealth, land and interests — as do the British royal family. But the U.A.E. operates on a national budget strictly administered by the premier, Cabinet and Ministry of Finance.

There is no purge of "liberal thinkers" at Al Ain University attributable to Sheikh Zayed. There is plenty of campus gossip, as elsewhere. But as little interference with academic appointments as in any Western university — possibly far less.

I don't know who the unnamed diplomat is on whom Mr. McManus relied for these questionable quotes. However, it would seem important that Westerners do not undermine the very societies that West depends on for oil

exports and friendly cooperation in terms of any wider strategic interest.

CLAUDIO MORRIS, London

Doyle McManus replies: The United Arab Emirates has a national budget, but the amount of money Abu Dhabi contributes to it is entirely up to Sheikh Zayed.

The Abu Dhabi state budget, to which I referred, is almost entirely controlled by Sheikh Zayed (unlike, notably, the British budget). The dismissal of liberal faculty members from the university last year was confirmed to me by U.A.E. officials. As for the 45,000 Pakistanis and their 45,000 trees, I would have hoped my diplomatic friend's hyperbole was evident: as the trees are being watered automatically, I was misinformed, and I regret the error.

In other words, the decision to refuse to work on Saturdays also means that the union will not accept any arbitrary order from the Communist Party, but it is also a clear signal to the same effect to Moscow. For although Moscow kept its iron guard tightly around Poland and seemed to have turned down its anti-Solidarity propaganda recently, it suddenly turned up the volume of its anti-union attacks as the question of working Saturdays was being debated.

In the words of a union leader: "After 35 years in power, the Communist Party still cannot satisfy our material needs nor respect our dignity. It will have to learn to do both."

In the last six months, the government has shown itself unable to work out any coherent program of reforms, or to move toward a 40-hour workweek — which exists in certain other Communist states — or to create conditions of confidence between the people and the regime.

Solidarity's campaign for not working Saturdays is, therefore, a way of saying that the people of Poland do not refuse sacrifices, but that they want to know in the name of what these sacrifices are to be made.

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## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4 Friday, January 23, 1981 \*\*R

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## Refugees In Africa

### A Crisis

By Tarzie Vittachi

**NEW YORK** — The international community rallied strongly in 1980 to save the people of Kampuchea from a holocaust. Some \$300 million in cash, foodstuffs and seed grains were collected and distributed so effectively that in November, 1980, a year after the first appeal by the UN Children's Fund and the International Red Cross, an entire nation — was judged to be "off the critical list" though running a fever.

The wide acclaim given to remarkable achievement, how-ever, has obscured the much widespread human suffering that is going on in Africa. There is no "boat people" to lend dramatic cachet to the situation, but its extent, urgency are unprecedented. Famine, instability, endemic poverty and the return of the Sahel drought have made refugees "displaced persons" of no less than 16 million human beings.

In Ethiopia alone, as many as 5.2 million people are affected, many in the sub-Saharan countries have been driven to the edge of desperation within their borders out of their countries by drought. Nearly 500,000 sought refuge in Sudan, a country scarcely able to support such weight of hospitality. Refugee camps established in Sudan attract hundreds of thousands of refugees and women and children whose husbands and fathers engaged in the fighting in North, as well as the traditional nomadic people. People will where there is food and shelter.

In Eritrea, 2 million have listed as displaced persons. The world has become habituated to think of refugees as people who are forced to cross or re-cross a border, as indeed there were in Kenya — who were refugees long before they even came to border. That is the fate of several nations in Africa whose purchasing power was so strong that any extra deprivation necessarily throw them into a gory of helplessness now being chemically called "most severely affected." Every country in Africa and several in the world have been touched by the emergency in one way or another.

In Uganda, broken by political instability, nearly 3 million have fled the West Nile region in recent weeks and some 3 million existing in conditions of near starvation are menaced by cholera, typhoid, dysentery and acute nutritional deficiencies.

In Djibouti, the water situation is critical that children in areas are being rationed one day and adults one day every other day.

# Refugee In A Novelist Youcenar Is Gently Assertive A Charming First Woman in Academie Francaise

By Richard Eder

New York Times Service

**N**EWS from Paris — A procession of "ladies," looking extraordinarily strong in their white hair and backs, cautiously descended the main staircase of the Academie Française Thursday afternoon. Some 500 people, including the press and the president had mainly come for the prologue. She smiled kindly as she delivered it, but the kindness had a hint of judgment.

The first novelist, Marguerite Youcenar, the 77-year-old author of "Mémoires de la Vieillesse" and "Coup de Grace" and the *Intégrale*, and a jambmed in crowd, made her speech of accession.

An entire room made its uncertain, floating me running along the existence I myself dispute,"

The wife said, "here it is, surrounded,

remarkable idea of women who perhaps

spread human life have received this honor

in a place of grand aside to let their shadows

be seen no longer."

That's right, that's right,

urgency is now important and the more

desirous, the more

## Ideas

## Airplane Designer Turns To Disney, Dressmakers

By Bob Williams  
Los Angeles Times Service

**E**L SEGUNDO, Calif. — A few years ago, Don Stansbarger was scouting for new ideas on how to make super-sophisticated military aircraft. So he visited Disneyland and a few dressmakers.

Stansbarger had visualized the airplane factory of the future as much like a garment shop with a few robots, flying carpets, computers and automatic conveyance systems thrown in to keep the operation humming.

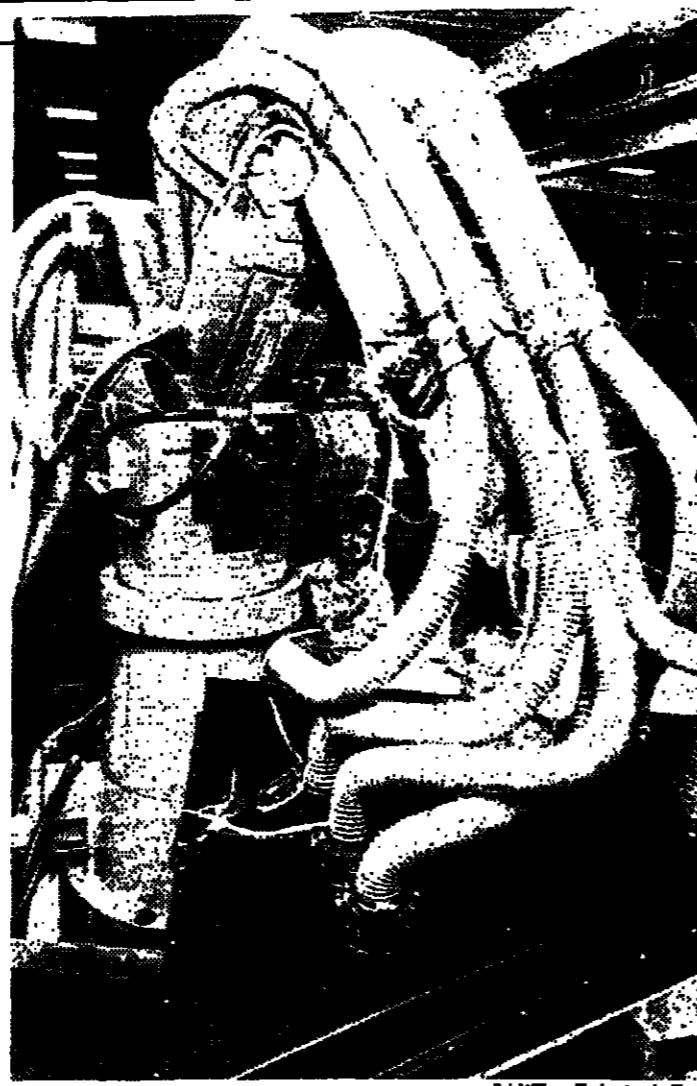
And sure enough, that's what Stansbarger and his band of helpers at the Northrop Corp. aircraft assembly plant in this Los Angeles suburb have come up with: a Disneyland-like garment factory that makes airplanes.

At one end of the factory prototype, a black, clothlike material rolls off a giant bolt into the jaws of a Gerber "reciprocating knife," just as in a garment-maker's place.

## Changing Patterns

The computer-directed knife slices up the material into various patterns and then along comes a flying carpet (actually a platform suspended by rods from an overhead monorail) and carries off the patterns to a robot called Gigi.

This automation reaches down



Gigi, the "graphite grabber."

Now, as the secret of what is going on here, it should first be noted that Stansbarger and others in his trade borrowed the basic idea from a pencil.

"Graphite," Stansbarger said. "That's the magic word."

It was not until around 1964 that engineers seriously thought of using the material to make airplane parts.

They found ways of forming graphite into fibers similar to rays used in clothing. These fibers are woven into various patterns and bonded together with special resins, and what they end up with comes in large rolls of a heavy material called advanced graphite composites.

That's when Stansbarger's automated garment factory takes over, and when the robots get through compressing stacks of the graphite patterns into molds or tools, the finished product is hardened in a giant pressure cooker.

Why would anyone want to make an airplane out of the stuff used in pencils?

Because it's twice as hard and stiff as steel and half the weight of aluminum, Stansbarger said.

## Longer Wear

More than that, he continued, it does not corrode like metals, so the planes do not wear out as fast, which is a good thing when you consider how expensive they are.

And engineers have much more flexibility in designing airplanes, he said, since graphite composite can be formed more easily than metal into just about any configuration they want.

One problem is cost. Graphite has come down a long way from the \$600 a pound that it cost in 1968, but it is still about \$38 a pound, which makes it expensive, even for the government.

But Stansbarger figures the cost eventually will drop to around \$5 a pound as the aerospace and other industries start using the material in larger quantities.

Graphite is made from a residue of petroleum, which is not getting any cheaper, but Stansbarger said

researchers already are working on synthetic materials that will have the same properties.

Northrop pioneered the use of graphite composites, according to Stansbarger, and now most U.S. military aircraft use them for key airframe parts.

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## View of the Future

Graphite components, however, are still largely made and assembled manually, which makes them even more expensive, and that is why Northrop, with backing from the Air Force, decided to develop an automated factory.

Northrop's "factory of the future" is still just that as far as mass production goes, but sometime after mid-1982, when Stansbarger is scheduled to complete his prototype work, such automated operations are expected to become a central feature in the manufacture of airplanes.

But Gigi, the "graphite grabber," and her ilk are not going to put a lot of humans out of work, Stansbarger said. As in many other computer-directed operations, he said, the new factories will merely "increase productivity" and upgrade the jobs people do."

Stansbarger, 42, began his engineering career with the Rohr Industries Inc. in Riverside, Calif., in 1964. There, he got in on the ground floor of advanced composites, then moved to Northrop about 12 years ago.

He was named head of Northrop's advanced composites division in 1974, when the company first began thinking about creating an automated factory.

Graphite is made from a residue of petroleum, which is not getting any cheaper, but Stansbarger said

## Irish Seeking U.S. Tourists

United Press International

DUBLIN — Ireland's hard-hit tourist industry plans a multi-million dollar campaign to woo Irish-Americans home to find their roots."

The campaign is part of a drive to bring tourists to the western seaboard announced recently by the Shannon free airport development company.

The project includes building of hotels and guest houses along the Atlantic seaboard, one of Ireland's most underdeveloped areas. The planned amenities include floating barge hotels along the river Shannon and a big increase in the "rent-a-cottage" plan in the west which has proved popular in past years.

Others plans include specializing in home-produced foods and traditional meals, and the marketing of six "value" hotels in the Shannon region.

A man of irrepressible enthusiasm

asms and boundless energy, Stansbarger somehow has found time for a second career. He is a licensed practicing attorney and handles civil and criminal cases "on the side."

"I had a degree in chemistry and I was going for a master's," he said. "So I thought I'd go into law, too, because it's another field in which you really find out how complex systems work on a practical level."

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## Food

## Japanese Are Turning to U.S. and European Dishes

By Walter W. Miller  
United Press International

TOKYO — Raw fish, rice and seaweed no longer satisfy the appetites of Japanese, who instead are devouring such Western foods as Italian pasta, prime beef and French pastry.

The change is revolutionizing this island nation's traditional cuisine, based on rice, fish, and vegetables such as seaweed, bean sprouts and mushrooms.

## Floors of Food

The widespread switch from traditional foods to Western-type fare can be observed daily in department stores that line Tokyo's

fashionable shopping districts — the Ginza, Shinjuku and Nihonbashi.

In these cavernous consumer wonderlands, at least one floor, in some cases two or three, are devoted entirely to food, much of it from Europe, England and the United States.

Shoppers mingle, at times push and shove, along brightly lit aisles lined with mouth-watering foods. Many items are precooked and ready to eat, such as lasagna, roast beef, strawberry shortcake, pâté de foie gras and ground beef for hamburgers.

As the craving for Western food increases, the Japanese appetite for native dishes is diminishing.

## Shoe Biz

## Italian Producers Cry, 'O Sole Mio'

By Paul Hofmann  
New York Times Service

PARMA, Italy — The Sioux have long been stock characters on Italian television and in international standards, and so desirable that manufacturers just had to send samples to some shoe fair and wait for the orders to pour in.

"Sioux" moccasins, exported to Italy by members of the American Footwear Industries Association, seem to be selling quite nicely — although, to local shoe manufacturers, they are about as welcome as Japanese cars in Detroit.

"It used to be a seller's market," says Alfredo Bedin, secretary general of the strongest shoe workers' union, West German, British.

American buyers would flock to Italy to snap up our products. Today, we must create an Italian marketing structure to find a way out of the crisis."

Prices for Italian shoes are going up while world markets are being swamped with inexpensive casuals from India, South Korea, Taiwan

and Brazil. U.S. import restrictions are feared; Canada, Australia, Japan and other countries have already set quotas for Italian shoes.

Italian production costs are soaring. Manufacturers must buy abroad most of the leather they need because there are not enough cattle in Italy; quality hides are scarce and expensive.

Many small concerns still rely on nonunion labor and on piece work. But Italian union wages for shoe workers, at \$38 an hour, are said to be higher than those in the U.S. industry.

Now, Italian shoemakers are planning to set up cooperatives for more aggressive marketing abroad. It seems that the incursion by the Sioux moccasins will not remain without a response.

## Theater in Paris

## An Ambitious Zola Spectacle Is Success

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Tretreux du Midi Ville has come to the Theatre de la Ville with an ambitious attempt at a Zola spectacle, "Le Bonheur des Dames," probably inspired by the Royal Shakespeare Company's free-wheeling version of "Nicholas Nickleby."

Zola the novelist, if not Zola the apostle of justice, has long been described as old hat, monomaniacal and wanting in literary grace. Recently, however, the tide has turned and the 20 volumes of the Rougon-Macquart series, relating the social history of France during the Second Empire, has been re-published to find new and eager readers.

As his novels sizzle and seethe with violent conflicts and graphic incidents it is strange that they have eluded satisfactory dramatization. Zola himself fumbled the playwright's pen and others who have adapted his books for the theater have lost their essence in the transfer. The Busnach version of "L'Assommoir" — translated by Charles Reade as "Drink" — is more akin to "Ten Nights in a Barroom" than to Zola.

Nor has Zola had much luck in the cinema. Both Jean Renoir and Sam Goldwyn tried in vain to reproduce "Nana" on the screen. "Germinal" has been shot several times and "shot" is the word. Denies, might have stepped out of a "pure" Victorian tale. She is a good woman who refuses to surrender her honor and holds out for marriage to the tamed playboy. She has, too, a practical sense that will aid him in his thriving business. Zola tells the story with a gallery of fascinating subordinate characters, but these fade into the background in Christian Liger's adaptation, more libretto than full-blooded play.

Instead of expected naturalistic drama — melodrama — there is something very like operetta. The production is stunningly costumed by Dominique Borg and the set of Pace is impeccable. There is musical accompaniment arranged by Michel Valmer, and a lady in scarlet gown, certainly not out of Zola, occasionally warbles melodies of the era. The vast emporium with its grand staircase might be a tableau for the Folies-Bergere, with its feminine shoppers testing fabrics, disputing prices and awaiting fitting, while the most amusing incident is a burlesque of a rapid sale with an astonished customer being deposited in a huge carton in her new finery.

Victor Lanoux as Octave strolls his domain and makes many dismally honorable propositions to the poor working girl who insists upon and obtains holy wedlock, their legal union being celebrated with all-out finale. Francoise Goussard as the harassed but strong-willed Denise has a hint of veracity. There is a gesture at characterization in Jean Deschamps' Baron Hartman, but the others, though lively, have assignments too flimsy to embroider.

It is an extravagant show, but one that would be more at home across the square at the Chatelet — as a companion piece to "La Vie Parisienne."

\* \* \*

Creative acting is not limited to an actor's discovery of a fresh interpretation of Oedipus or Hamlet or to an actress' innovations in Electra or Hedda Gabler. Some

times it springs from the re-telling of humble material. In the case of the Mathurins, an inventive young actor-dancer Daniel Colas, has taken a sly

boulevard farce — "Mo Dehors" by Claude Reichardt and distilled from it entertainments of the prime chante.

As a jolly vagrant washer, Colas enters a lady's parlor and there sets about revising her existence. Not only does Colas contribute an airy comic tour de force, t-shred direction has enclosed his acting companions — Abbadié, Yvan Varco and C Teissèdre — to make the most of every bit of business. The e-ble performance, exacting and chesterized, is rewarded with stant laughter. The evening season's happiest surprise.

## Poussin Wo Will Be Sok

The Associated Press

LONDON — A famous painting by the 17th-c French artist Nicolas Poussin will be sold by the Duke of Devonshire to raise money to maintain his family mansion.

The painting, "The Holy Family with St. John, St. Elizabeth a Putti" will be sold at Christie's auction house Wednesday. It is expected to fetch more than a n-pounds (\$2.4 million).

The duke defended his decision to sell the masterpiece, which has been in his family since 1761.

"My aim is to raise fun maintain Chatsworth, the home, if not for posterity, at for the next 100 years," he said.

"I hope, perhaps tomorrow establish charitable trust added. "Although the more be mine, it will only be us to maintain Chatsworth."

Chatsworth, in Derbyshire one of England's best known ly homes, visited by thousands of tourists each year.

Important works by Poussin, ascribed to The Times of London as "the founding father of classic landscape," rarely appear at auction. This one, dating from 1650, is considered to be a class example of the artist's work.

ADVERTISEMENT

## Flash...Paris Bourse

JAN. 22, 1981

By Frank France

COMPANY	INDUS.	1980-81 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE JUN. 22	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. '77-'78	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AIR LIQUIDE	Gas	567 - 411.50	478	490 - 479.50	14	3.6	31.2% - 32.2% - 34.0%	12,582	Liquid Air Corporation turnover at Sept. 3 is \$307.7M vs. \$207.4M at some point
BOUYGUES	Constr.	983 - 412	800	805 - 781	11	3.9	33.40% - 53.3% - 70.0%	1,500	The net profit after Company tax for 1980 is \$504,000 vs. Fr. 41,079,000 in 1979.
CREDIT COMM. DE FRANCE	Bank	212 - 125.80	203	205.50 - 203	11	7.0	15.90% - 17.55% - 19.27%	6,197	The general assembly decided to increase capital of F. 464,660,000 to F. 619,588,000.
ELF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	1555 - 445	1170	1241 - 1163	4	4.5	77.00% - 83.00% - 97.00%	18,127	Consolidated net turnover for the three quarters of 1980 is \$4













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# Magic Gone, Champion Lakers Falter

By Malcolm Moran  
*New York Times Service*

LEWOOD, Calif. — Less than eight months ago, the Lakers' 1980 championship in elated on the remarkable when Earvin (Magic) Johnson, at center while Kareem Abdul-Jabbar watched at home.

When he returned in 1974, after being traded to the United States, he had been marked as a surefire candidate for the NBA's most valuable player.

Now, the Lakers have

appeared to be a different story.

Problems

have not played for al-

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